

The Times-Dispatch.

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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discarded.
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1905.

A Retrospect.

To-day two years ago The Times and
The Dispatch were formally consolidated.
In making announcement of the consolida-
tion that had been made, we said:

"It shall be my endeavor, and the en-
deavor of those associated with me, to
make The Times-Dispatch a representa-
tive Virginia newspaper, and in all re-
spects worthy of its position. The best
characteristics of each of the component
papers will be preserved, and I hope to
make The Times-Dispatch a better and
more attractive newspaper than Rich-
mond has ever before had. The news shall
be fully and fairly printed, without prej-
udice or favoritism, and the editorial con-
duct of the paper, while Democratic and
conservative, shall be positive and pro-
nounced, and fearlessly and conscientiously
in the interest of pure politics, honest
government, good morals and material
progress."

How well this programme has been car-
ried out is attested by the extraordinary
growth in circulation and business which
The Times-Dispatch has had in the past
two years. At the time of consolidation
the combined circulation of both papers
was approximately 14,500. To-day the cir-
culation of The Times-Dispatch is 20,172.
It should be borne in mind that this cir-
culation, which shows an increase of nearly
30 per cent. in two years has been
made here in our local territory. During
the past two years The Times-Dispatch
has added many expensive and valuable
features, and we think we may say with
due propriety that we have earned our
right to be called "Better Than Both."
In this day of fierce competition, the ex-
pense of printing a creditable paper is so
great that the trend has universally been
towards consolidating struggling competi-
tors into one powerful organ. Whatever
may be true of other sections in the
South, notably in Memphis and Rich-
mond, the consolidated paper has been
able to do far more for its community
and its readers than the individual pub-
lications, from which it was formed. Rich-
mond has shown vigor and progress in
many lines, not the least of which is the
character, reputation and elevation of
her newspapers.

The Doom of Corruption.

In considering the outbreak in St. Pe-
tersburg and Moscow, it is to be kept well
in mind that these two cities constitute an
insignificant part of Russia. The total
area of Russia is 8,606,384 square miles,
and the population, including Finland,
is something like 130,000,000. The popula-
tion of St. Petersburg is about 1,600,000
and that of Moscow about 1,000,000. Riots
and uprisings are not unusual in St.
Petersburg and other Russian cities. In
1902 there were many semi-revolutionary
outbreaks led by the students. A series
of encounters took place between stu-
dents and workmen, on the one side, and
the police and military authorities, on
the other, resulting in the death or
injury of a large number of participants.
Several of the universities were closed,
while twenty cities and towns, in which
there are higher educational institutions,
were placed under semi-military control.
Many of the students were expelled from
the universities and drafted into the
military service, while many others, to-
gether with their coadjutors, were ar-
rested and imprisoned or banished. From
the universities the discontent spread to
the masses, so that students and work-
men came to make common cause against
the government. In fact, the two move-
ments became merged, so that in many
communities it was difficult to tell whether
a given disturbance was caused by
the students, aided by the working
class, or vice versa. Some of the most
notable of these occurrences took place
at Moscow and St. Petersburg, in March
of that year.

These simple statements are taken from
a short historical sketch of events in
Russia during the year 1902, and are re-
called for the purpose of showing that
the present outbreaks are by no means
without precedent. In 1902 the distur-
bances were of wider range than the dis-
turbances among the students and work-
men of the cities, there were agrarian
disturbances in the "black soil" districts
of Russia, where grain is the chief staple.
On account of the decrease in the pro-
ductivity of the soil, barely more than
enough could be produced by the peasants
to pay taxes, and in many cases they
were compelled to sell grain intended
for seed in order to comply with the
government demands. In May, 1902, whole
districts of Central Russia were reported
as famine-stricken. As a result of the

hunger, an epidemic of scurvy broke out,
and the unrest and destitution soon be-
gan to be manifested in strikes, riots,
disorders of various kinds and murderous
attacks upon the government. In April
serious riots broke out in Kharkoff, Pol-
tava and adjacent districts. Thousands
of peasants took the field in disorderly
masses, drove the landed proprietors to
the towns, attacked and plundered their
estates, fought the troops sent to dis-
perse them, and terrorized the population
generally. On May 1st the whole labor
population in the district between Mos-
cow and Vladimir was reported to be in
revolt, and martial law was proclaimed in
five districts of Poltava.

There were various other disturbances
of a similar character. Early in April
an attempt was made to assassinate the
chief of the Moscow police, and this was
followed on the 15th of the same month
by the assassination of M. Biplagun, Min-
ister of the Interior.

If the riots in St. Petersburg and Mos-
cow are "purely local," they will soon be
suppressed and order will be restored;
but if they are manifestations of a spirit
of unrest and revolution throughout the
Czar's empire, the shooting of men and
women in the cities will have the effect to
make a bad situation worse. Aristocracy
cares nothing for the common people, and
it will keep them down by the strong
arm of the military if it can. But human
nature is much the same the world over,
and if the common people of Russia have
finally awakened to the fact that aristoc-
racy is but the invention of men, and that
there is no real reason why one set
of men should live in luxury at the ex-
pense of others, they will soon have a
reckoning with the aristocracy of Russia,
and overthrow the pretensions. The
civil and military service is steeped in
corruption, and in this day of enlighten-
ment and good morals, corruption cannot
continue indefinitely, not even in imperial
Russia. There must be reform or revolu-
tion.

The worst part of it all is that the Rus-
sian government is rotten to the core. The
civil and military service is steeped in
corruption, and in this day of enlighten-
ment and good morals, corruption cannot
continue indefinitely, not even in imperial
Russia. There must be reform or revolu-
tion.

A Hint to Shoppers.

Men and women who have a little
surplus cash at this season of the year
will do well to consult the advertising
columns of The Times-Dispatch and note
the bargains which merchants are offer-
ing. You may not need a new winter
suit or a new winter hat; but if you
will need such things for next season you
can save money by purchasing now.
Instead of waiting until the season opens
several months later. Naturally prices
are higher at the beginning of the season
than they are later on. This shows
how important it is to keep out of debt
and to have the cash on hand with which
to make your purchases. If you buy on
credit you must buy at credit prices. If
you have the cash you can nearly al-
ways get a discount for cash, and if you
are able to purchase for cash in advance
of the season, the discount will be con-
siderable. The purchaser who has the
ready cash always possesses an advantage
over the person who must buy on credit,
and it is good sense and good business
to have a little ready money always in
your pocket, or, better, in bank. To buy
for cash saves money; but, better than
that, it saves worry and vexation of
spirit. The rich can afford to run ac-
counts at the stores, but the poor can-
not. The only way for the poor man
with a stated income to get along is to
sift himself until he accumulates a little
money ahead; then pay cash as he goes
along, taking advantage of the bargains
which the cash will always get; living
from day to day within his income, and
putting by something for hard times.
This mode of living may imply more or
less self-denial, but self-denial is better
than a flood of bills at the end of the
month which you cannot meet.

Captain Willard's Card.

"All progressive citizens favor better
schools," says Captain Joseph E. Willard
in his card announcing his candidacy for
the Democratic nomination for Governor
of Virginia. It is encouraging and re-
assuring that the public school system
has now become a dominant political
issue in Virginia, and that candidates for
office, one and all, are making it a cap-
tain's cry. Captain Willard makes a
strong plea for primary education. His
contention is that "equal opportunity to
all," a fundamental principle of Democracy,
implies popular education. "Take two boys
of the same mental caliber, of the same
station in life and equal in all other re-
spects, give one of them an education
and keep the other at the plow handles
in ignorance, and it needs no prophet to
predict the result as to the career of
the two. The boy who has been educated
has an enormous advantage over the boy
who has not, and to say that each has
the same opportunity is to speak an
absurdity. It were much the same thing
to send the two boys into battle, the
one clad in armor and armed with a re-
peating rifle and the other with no
armor and with no weapon of modern
warfare. There is no such thing as equal
opportunity between the educated and the
uneducated man; and so the leaders of
public thought throughout the land now
concur in the noble and practical senti-
ment that the right to a common school
education is to be numbered among the
inalienable rights of American citizens.
Captain Willard favors the single list
system of text books, and in this view
he will have the support of most patrons
of the public schools. Both Captain Wil-
lard and Mr. Swanson ignore the liquor
question, but it is an issue that will not
be ignored in the campaign. Judge Mann
will see to that.

Captain Willard is also in favor of a
better system of working the public roads,
although we cannot agree with him that
good roads are to be had by the labor of
convicts. We heartily agree with him,
however, that Virginia should liberally
advertise her resources and advantages
with a view to attracting immigration,
and we have long advocated the creation
of a board of public charities and correc-
tion. The most progressive States of the
Union have such boards and have found
them most useful. The board would have

no administrative or supervisory powers,
and it would cost the State little or noth-
ing. Its duties would be simply to in-
vestigate the hospitals, the penitentiary
and jails and report back to the general
government conditions and to make
recommendations for such improvements as
might seem wise and proper. In this way
the public would at least have an oppor-
tunity to know how the charitable and
penal institutions of the State are con-
ducted. Captain Willard says in conclu-
sion that the State government should be
operated upon the same strictly busi-
ness lines as exist in private enterprises,
and that there should be improved
methods of auditing the State finances.
He will be wise if he makes this the key-
note of his campaign. He is a man of
large affairs, and understands the methods
of business. If elected Governor, he would
do no better than to show his patriotism
and interest by aiding the State in get-
ting a modern and scientific system of
bookkeeping, inspection and financing.
The State's business affairs should, as a
matter of business, no less than as a
matter of public morals, be conducted
upon strictly business principles, and if
elected Governor, Captain Willard will,
as chief executive, be able to bring to
the administration of the State's affairs
that practical knowledge of modern busi-
ness methods that is as useful for a
State as for any other corporation.

The White Man's Burden.

Secretary Hay informs the American
public that "it is not the purpose of this
government to assume a protectorate over
San Domingo or to interfere with her par-
ticipation in its domestic affairs any fur-
ther than the collection of its customs
revenues, the necessary revision of its
tariff laws and the adjustment, through
properly constituted tribunals or commis-
sions of its foreign claims, and its
economic and fiscal organization on a
sound basis may make it essential to do."

This has been undertaken because the
so-called republic is practically bankrupt,
and is indebted in large sums to Euro-
peans. Mr. Hay further explains that
"the government of the United States hav-
ing been explicitly, repeatedly and im-
plicitly informed by more than one of
the greatest powers that it ought either
to try to evolve some order out of the
financial chaos in the Dominican republic
or assent to certain European creditors
of that republic doing this, deemed it ad-
visable to have representatives of this
government and of San Domingo meet
and take or recommend some action."

It is a serious undertaking for Uncle
Sam.

In November last the Dominican govern-
ment owed a total debt of \$22,000,000. The
estimated customs revenues for the year
1904 are \$1,850,000, and the expenses to be
taken from that sum are estimated at
\$1,300,000, leaving under prosperous condi-
tions the sum of \$550,000 to be applied to
the extinguishment of the debt. At this
rate it would take fifty years or more
to extinguish the debt; but Uncle Sam
proposes to inaugurate some much needed
reforms in the republic's pay-rolls. The
population is about 600,000, but there are
seven Cabinet officials who preside over
departments which are made to cost \$10-
000 each every year; there are twelve tiny
provinces, each with an expensive Gov-
ernor, and his staff and officials; there
are thirty-eight judges and court officials;
fifty-three minor or communal govern-
ments; twelve agricultural inspectors, and
a mighty financial department hand-
ling and collecting the revenue with eleven
subtreasuries, all with their many officials.

Whether or not Uncle Sam is an expert
in cutting down expenses for other re-
publics remains to be demonstrated, for
it must be confessed that his efforts in
that direction at home have not been
eminently successful. Moreover, Secre-
tary Hay to the contrary, the United
States government has taken a grly on
San Domingo, which it will never relax,
for the simple reason that it will not be
able, in safety to do so. As we said in
yesterday's paper the inevitable logic of
our Monroe doctrine, in its modern inter-
pretation, is that the United States shall
qualify as guardian of all republics of
the Western Hemisphere that may come
under disabilities in the practice of self-
government, and thereby be involved in
trouble with European nations.

President Roosevelt now has a real ne-
gro problem on his hands, and we shall
watch with interest the manner in which
he will handle it. He will certainly learn
by experience many things about the ne-
gro question that are in the horn book
of every Southern statesman.

Scalping Tickets.

Ticket scalping is an intolerable nu-
isance, and if allowed to go unchecked, it
invariably plays havoc with a theatre's
regular patronage. Every reputable the-
atre in New York has set its face against
the practice and the management has
gone so far in many cases as to refuse
to accept tickets even though bought in
good faith from scalpers. It would, there-
fore, be only common sense for the Aca-
demy of Music to get in line with the ex-
perience and practice of the best theatres
and resolutely fight any attempt to scalp
tickets. That such a course of action
was not pursued in the sale of seats for
Parafal, has aroused a storm of indigna-
tion. Whether the management of the

Don't hesitate
to take a bottle of
the Bitters when
your appetite
fails or your
sleep is restless.
There are warn-
ings of stomach
troubles that it
must be heed-
ed. The Bitters
will cure the
stomach, right
and cure
Nausea,
Indigestion,
Dyspepsia,
Cholera, Malaria
and Fever.

Short Studies of Foreign Governments.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Other country in the world has
so heterogeneous a people as
Austria-Hungary. The popula-
tion is a heterogeneous of Ger-
mans, Poles, Magyars, Jews,
Rumanians, Czechs, Serbs,
Slovaks, Croats and every peo-
ple in fact of Southern Europe. The Ger-
mans are more numerous in Austria than
any other people, but they are less than
one-third of the whole Austrian body, and
it has been necessary, at the opening of
the Austrian Reichsrath, to administer
the oath in as many as eight languages.
The Magyars are the most numerous Hun-
garian people of any other race, but
less than half the people of Hungary are
Magyars. The Czechs, who predominate
in Bohemia and Moravia, are the only
people who have a majority in any of
the numerous divisions of this discordant
realm; and Bohemia and Moravia have
been practically absorbed into Austria.
To the confusion of tongues is added a
confusion worse confounded of political
views and aspirations. The Emperor
freedom is incompatible with the German
desire to keep Hungary under the Aus-
trian yoke. Bohemia and Moravia, on
the other hand, grant that the large share of
self-government which has been granted
Hungary. The other peoples of Hun-
gary are in constant turbulence against
the Magyar and Magyar completely deny
them any share in the Hungarian govern-
ment. The peculiarities and complexities
of the dual monarchy explain the im-
possible and complicated system of
government, as well as of its incessant
and bitter political struggles.

The constitution which was granted by
Emperor Francis Joseph in 1867 gives but
two of the divisions of his dominions a lead-
ing share in the national government—Aus-
tria and Hungary. The other provinces
of the empire are all appendages of
one of the other of these major divi-
sions. The principal tie by which Aus-
tria and Hungary are held together is the
Emperor, who is the chief executive, who
bears the titles of "Emperor of Austria, King
of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of
Hungary." In constitutional theory, the
Emperor is the real ruler of the country
—or rather, of the countries—his minis-
ters being merely his advisers and agents,
for the Emperor is merely assenting to the
laws of which he is the maker.

To help him carry on the common busi-
ness of his kingdom the Emperor has three
ministers—a minister of foreign af-
fairs, a minister of war, and a minister of
finance. The minister of finance, who
is the head of the diplomatic service
and also looks after the two kingdoms'—
commercial and shipping interests abroad.
The minister of war has control of the
army, and the minister of finance has
control of the provision for the support
of which is made by the Austrian and
Hungarian legislatures acting separately.
The minister of finance proposes the joint
budget, and the joint legislature, which
is made up of the Austrian Reichsrath
and the Hungarian diet, each delegation
has sixty members, forty of whom are
elected by the lower house, and twenty
by the upper house, of the legislature,
which they represent. The two delega-
tions meet at the same time and at the
same place, but the Austrian capital is
Vienna, and the next at the Hun-
garian capital, Buda-Pesth, but they usu-
ally sit separately. The two kingdoms
are united by a common monarch, and
annual laws are passed, but the com-
mon administration, and may call the
common ministers the dual monarchy to
account for abuse of power or failure of

its decision would be a worthy subject
for a painter's brush.

Gamblers, driven out of New York by
the crusade of District Attorney Jerome,
are looking for new fields of operation,
and some of them are drifting this way.
Justice John will proceed to sharpen
his axe.

It is really no joking matter, but
wouldn't it be a wonderful sort of a joke
to see a Czar of all the Russias seek-
ing refuge in free America. Such a thing
is among the possibilities of the near fu-
ture.

Russian bonds were not seriously af-
fected in price by the riots in St. Peters-
burg on Sunday. On January 1st the
bonds were quoted at 90%; on Saturday
last at 89, and on yesterday at 87 1/2.

To an impartial observer of events it
looks very much as if President Roose-
velt meant all that he said when he de-
clared he would not be a candidate for
re-election.

Mr. Roosevelt is up against the dignified
Senate and the railroads all at once.
Truly the President has a fine opportunity
to prove himself a great man, and maybe
he will do it.

The Duke of Manchester has gone into
the chicken-raising business. Isn't it
wonderful how democratic these high
born English aristocrats are becoming?

John L. Sullivan has hit the lecture
platform. That would seem to be the
limit, but don't fret; John Barleycorn
will remove the limit in a short while.

Where is the good and quiet American
citizen, on a small income, who would
avoid places with the Czar of all the
Russias.

Big snow storms, that is to say, the
biggest that have yet come, begin with
little fine sittings and such were the be-
ginning last night.

DANGERS OF A COLD.

Beware of a cold. When neglected no one
can tell what the end may be. Consider
how many of your friends and acquaint-
ances have succumbed to disease brought
on by a common cold. When you fully
realize the danger you will certainly give
every cold the attention it deserves. As
a quick cure for colds, no remedy has
been more successful or stands higher
in public esteem than Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy. It is famous for its cury-
of the most common ailment and can al-
ways be depended upon. Pneumonia, ne-
ver results from a cold when it is taken.
It is pleasant and safe to take and may
be given to children with implicit con-
fidence. For sale by all druggists.

According to a recent decision of the
New York Supreme Court, just one drink
a day constitutes a "habit." A
Kentucky's complaint for this court and

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signa-
ture of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his
personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one
to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and
"Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the
health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

January 26th in World's History

- 1564. The Pope confirmed by a bull the decrees of the Council of Trent.
- 1679. Keel of the Griffin, the first vessel in the western waters, laid six miles west of Niagara Falls, by LaSalle.
- 1681. Two Cameronian women hanged at Edinburgh for calling the king and bishops "perjured, bloody men."
- 1699. Peace of Carlowitz concluded between Leopold I. of Austria and Mustapha II, Sultan of Turkey, after fifteen years of hostility.
- 1783. A negro for an assault upon a white man was burned alive in New Jersey.
- 1775. Arnold sentenced by court martial to be reprimanded by General Washington.
- 1782. DeGrasse, with the French fleet, twenty-nine sail, attacked the British, under Hood, twenty-two sail, but was repulsed, with the loss of 1,000 killed and wounded British loss trifling.
- 1814. The Frussians, under Blucher, passed the Marne and marched upon Troyes. Bonaparte at the same time entered Vitry.
- 1823. Edward Jenner died, aged seventy-four, celebrated for having introduced the practice of vaccination as a preventive of the smallpox. The success of this discovery procured him many honorary titles and a grant from Parliament of £20,000.
- 1837. Michigan admitted into the Union; the twenty-fifth State.
- 1839. Stephen Van Rensselaer died at Albany. He was the fifth in descent from Killian Van Rensselaer, the original proprietor and patentee of the colony of Rensselaerswyck, a territory forty-eight miles long and twenty-four broad.
- 1861. Louisiana seceded.
- 1867. Income tax repealed.
- 1903. Judge William R. Day, of Ohio, accepted the appointment of the President to the United States Supreme Court.

Facts For Farmers

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED
By PROF. WM. B. ALWOOD.

Spraying Orchards.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—
I have advised in "The Farm Columns" of the Richmond Times-Dispatch if you con-
sider anything better than the Bordeaux mix-
ture for spraying orchards, and are fine ones
even not over seven years, and are fine ones
have no reason to think the Bordeaux mix-
ture. Should you wait to spray for fruit? would
them. Should you wait to spray for fruit? would
noted, however, and a portion of my trees seem
to have been killed. I use the Bordeaux mix-
ture, and have been spraying for fruit? would
begin and how far apart? Would you spray
the same material to spray peach trees?
There is also another trouble I am at a loss
to account for. Some of my trees have been
killed. I use the Bordeaux mix-
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